The death is announced of Dr. Reginald Joseph White, chief gynaecologist to the St. Vincent Hospital, Dublin, and consulting gynaecologist to the National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street, Dublin. He was educated at Clongowes and the old Royal University of Ireland, and qualified in 1889 and 1891. He was made examiner for the Central Midwives Board for Ireland and president of the Infant Aid Society, and joined the B.M.A. in 1932. A keen sportsman, he was particularly interested in fishing and shooting.

We regret to announce the death in Barcelona of Prof. Manuel Corachan, one of the most brilliant personalities of contemporary Spanish surgery. He was the leading figure of the Catalan school of surgery and also an outstanding figure of the three Peninsular centres—Lisbon, Madrid, and Barcelona. He was the organizer of the Spanish Association of Surgeons, which brought together the majority of the Peninsular surgeons. Among his numerous publications his book on gastric surgery was one of the most complete on the subject. He also contributed to the work of the Portuguese in anatomy; his manual dexterity was second to none. After being in exile for some years, a victim of the Spanish War, in which he lost his son, a remarkable ability, Corachan was allowed to return to his country. He then left the University of Caracas, Venezuela, where he had been appointed professor of surgery during his exile. A few months after his return to Barcelona he fell a victim to the typhus which led to his tragic death. The passing of Corachan is a serious loss to Spanish and Latin-American surgery.

Dr. G. F. McCleary writes from New York City: May I add to the obituary notice of my old friend Dr. A. K. Chalmers in your issue of Feb. 7 a few notes on his pioneer work in maternity and child welfare. He was a prominent worker in this field of public health 40 years ago, and was one of the three British members of health who attended the first Washington National Congress of Infant Welfare, which was held in Paris in October, 1905, the other two being Dr. Moore of Huddersfield and myself representing Battersea. It was in a railway carriage on the train from Paris to London in connexion with the Congress, that the first British National Conference on Infant Mortality was engendered. The British delegates to the Paris Congress, about a dozen in number, addressed a formal resolution to Dr. J. R. Broadhead, of Huddersfield, and Baillie W. F. Anderson, chairman of the Glasgow Health Board, who were among the delegates, asking them to move their respective authorities to convene a British national conference on infant welfare in the following year. On their return home these distinguished administrators at once got to work, and the conference was held in London in June, 1906, under the presidency of Mr. John Burns, then President of the Local Government Board, who delivered a dynamic address. This conference marked an epoch in the movement for the preservation of child life—perhaps the most demonstrably successful movement for social amelioration of the present century. In 1906 Chalmers organized the department a section specially devoted to child welfare, which was remarkable for the scope and efficiency of its agencies. I have given some account of his work for mothers and children in my book, The Early History of the Infant Welfare Movement, published in 1933. The last time I saw my old friend was at the Oxford Meeting of the B.M.A. in 1936. His mind was as active as ever; he talked of his child welfare work and recalled the events of the Paris Congress 31 years earlier. Almost his last words to me were: "I am glad I was able to play a part in its early stage. It was work that was well worth doing."

An obituary notice of Sidney Forsdike, M.D., F.R.C.S., appeared in the Journal of April 18. A correspondent now sends some biographical details. Dr. Forsdike was born at Cardiff on November 6, 1875, and before coming to London to study medicine was educated at Llandovery College. After qualification he was for some years in general practice, first at Chatham and then at Portcawl, Glam. He was in South Africa with a Welsh regiment all through the Boer War, and for a large part of the war of 1914-18 held a commission in the R.A.M.C., at Netley and Bournemouth. He was invalidated out of the Army at the end of 1917, and finally retired from gynaecological practice in 1936, except for the honorary appointment he held at the Princess Beatrice Hospital, Kensington.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on May 1 the following medical degrees were conferred by proxy: M.D.—K. O. Black; M.B., B.Ch.—W. S. Rhodes. During April titles of the degrees of M.B., B.Ch., and M.R.C.S., Eng., were conferred by diploma on Mrs. K. Ferguson-Aitken (London), for surgery; A. M. M. Copper, of Panama; J. P. A. Bissell, of Quebec; and L. J. A. M. Doell, of New York City: M.R.C.S., Eng., and F.R.C.S., Eng., for surgery.

Applications for the Marudamude Shield Scholarship in Human Anatomy must be sent to the Registry by May 30. Persons eligible are undergraduates (men or women) of not more than three years' standing from matriculation, and B.A.s of not more than four years' standing from matriculation who have completed the First M.B. Examination and are qualified in anatomy and in physiology to proceed to the Final M.B., and have obtained honours in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos with anatomy as one of their subjects. Candidates for the Michael Foster Studentship in Physiology should send their applications, with a statement of the course of research they propose to undertake, to Prof. Adrian, Psychological Laboratory, by July 6.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

The Curators of Patronage of the University have appointed John Henry Gaddum, Sc. M.R.C.S., Reg., to the chair of pharmacy at the College of the Pharmacists of Scotland, and John L. Shaw, B.A., of the University, is the present professor of pharmacology at the College of the Pharmacists of Great Britain, to the chair of materia medica rendered vacant by the death of Prof. A. J. Clark.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

At a meeting of Council held on April 25, with the President, Prof. W. Fletcher Shaw, in the chair, F. Neon Reynolds (London) was formally admitted to the Fellowship.

W. J. H. M. Beattie (London) and C. M. Gwillim (London) have been elected to the Fellowship, and the following were admitted to the Membership:


At the annual general meeting of the College, held on April 25, with the President in the chair, the following were elected fellows of the College in pursuance of their appointment: Representatives of the Fellows: W. G. Gillies (London), A. M. Claye (Leeds), E. C. Fahmy (Edinburgh), C. H. G. Macafee (Belfast); Representatives of the Members: A. C. H. Bell (London), H. R. MacLennan (Glasgow).

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARYES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:


The diploma of the Society has been granted to G. K. Coombes and J. A. Dodds.
The Services

Col. H. E. Shortt, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been appointed Honorary Physician to the King, vice Major-Gen. P. S. Mills, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.).

Col. J. S. S. Martin, I.M.S., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King, vice the late Col. E. G. Kennedy, I.M.S.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Acting Surg. Cmdr. D. MacK. Craig, R.N.V.R., for gallantry and skill in the Battle of Crete, while serving in H.M.S. Dido.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Major ROBERT LOUIS FROST, I.M.S., is recorded as "Died" in an India Office Casualty List published on April 30. He was born on April 26, 1898, and entered the Indian Army in 1917 and the I.M.S. in 1922. He was a member of the B.M.A. since 1922.

In the same Casualty List Capt. P. A. Narayan, I.M.S., and Lieut. L. K. Allen, Indian Medical Department, are also posted as "Died."

Lieut. EDWARD GEORGE WILLIAM LYNCH, I.M.S., who lost his life on active service in March, was the elder son of Mrs. Lynch and the late Dr. L. E. Lynch, educated at the University of Dublin, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1940, and entered the I.M.S. at the end of that year.


DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Col. CHARLES ALFRED WEBB, late R.A.M.C., died at Walton St. Mary, Clevedon, on April 17, aged 84. He was born at Wimborne on Jan. 1, 1858, was educated at Wimborne School and St. George's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1879 and the D.P.H. in 1887. Entering the Army in 1880, he became colonel in 1903 and retired in 1908. He served in the Nile campaign of 1898, when he was present at the Battle of Omdurman, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal and the Egyptian war medal with a clasp. After retirement he was employed as staff officer to the R.M.O. of the Wessex Division, R.A.M.C.(T.A.), from 1909 to 1913. He also rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 59 years.

Col. GERALD THOMAS RAWSNLEY, C.B., C.M.G., late R.A.M.C., died at Malta on April 15, aged 76. He was born at Chariton, Kent, the youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. T. J. Rawlsley, A.R.C.R.M.C., and educated at Cranbrook School and Guy's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1886. Entering the Army as surgeon in 1887, he became colonel in 1915, went on half-pay in Sept., 1919, and retired in Nov. of the same year. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, latterly as D.D.M.S. of the 12th Army Corps, was mentioned in dispatches four times, and received the C.M.G. in 1916 and the C.B. in 1918. He was also a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Lieut.-Col. HERBERT HERBERT, I.M.S. (ret.), died on March 19. He was born in 1865, the son of Richard Sherwood, barrister, of Thanet, Cheshire, but later changed his surname to Herbert. He was educated at the University of Leeds and qualified in 1886 and became F.R.C.S. in 1889. Entering the I.M.S. as surgeon in 1887 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and retired in 1907. He served in Somaliland in 1890, receiving the medal with a clasp. In 1897 he was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the J.J. Hospital, Bombay, and professor of ophthalmic surgery in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. After retirement he continued to practise his specialty and was appointed surgeon to the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary. He was a member, and for a time vice-president, of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. In the war of 1914-18 he served in a hospital ship and in the Indian hospital at Brosna. After the war he was ophthalmic surgeon to Worthing Hospital and consulting pathologist to the Sussex Eye Hospital, Brighton. He was the author of several works on ophthalmology: Practical Details of Cataract Extraction (1903), Cataract Extraction (1908), and Operative Treatment of Glaucoma (1923). He had been a member of the B.M.A. for forty-seven years.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES LESLIE MARJORIBANKS, I.M.S. (ret.), died in Edinburgh on March 25, aged 67. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1896 and M.D. in 1904, also taking the D.P.H. of the Scottish Colleges in 1904. Entering the I.M.S. on July 28, 1897, he became lieut.-col. after twenty years' service, and retired on Nov. 28, 1925. Most of his service was spent in civil employ in the Bombay Presidency, where he became a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in 1903. During the war of 1914-18 he was on military duty 1915-19. After the war he was a member of the B.M.A. for 25 years.

Lieut.-Col. LEONARD HIRSCH, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.), died in London on April 23, aged 62. He was born on Aug. 19, 1879, was educated at Guy's Hospital, R.C.P. in 1901 and the F.R.C.S. in 1914. He entered the I.M.S. as lieut. in 1902, became lieut.-col. in 1922, and retired in 1924. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, and in 1919 received the C.I.E. for his services to the British Medical Service at Aden.

Lieut.-Col. ALASTAIR TAIT, I.M.S., died in India of pneumonia on April 11, aged 42. He was born on Jan. 1, 1900, and educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B., B.Ch. in 1922. He joined the I.M.S. as lieut. in 1923, and became major in 1935. He had been a member of the B.M.A. since 1926.

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT JOHN MARKS, Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died at Boscombe, Bournemouth, on March 23, aged 79. He was born on Oct. 10, 1862, the son of Mr. Robert Marks, surgeon, of Gillingham, and educated at the University of London and the R.C.S. in 1886. Entering the I.M.S. on March 31, 1887, he became lieut.-col. after twenty years' service, and retired on Feb. 26, 1918. Most of his service was spent in civil employ in the North-West Frontier of the Punjab. He served on the N.E. frontier of India in the Lushai Campaign of 1891, and on the N.W. frontier in the campaign of 1897-8 in the Tochi Valley, gaining the frontier medal with a clasp.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Medical Evidence in Pension Claims

Mr. RHYS DAVIS, on April 29, drew attention to the case of a man, passed A1 into the Forces, who was sent to France, brought home, sent to a mental hospital for six weeks, taken home for a fortnight, and then certified permanently as a lunatic. He therefore challenged the refusal to pay a pension or allowance on this ground. Mr. Davies challenged the title of the Government to determine a man's right to pension on medical evidence alone. The Ministry of Pensions, he said, relied exclusively on what the doctors certified to the Ministry that A1 could be given. He asked the Minister for giving that evidence. Mr. Davies cited another case, and said he had been told by the South-East Lancashire Mental Association's chief official that medical boards were passing registered mental deficiencies into the Forces. Mr. Davies said that he had the evidence that the Ministry of Labour and National Service, who were astonished to find that this was so. Sir WALTER WOMERSLEY said that since the rush of the early days of the war medical boards had been set up under the Ministry of Labour, and the better examination of recruits had much reduced the number of cases with which the Ministry of Pensions had to deal. There were bound to be cases which no clinical examination could discover, Cancer, in particular, was giving him difficulty. Medical opinion throughout the country said it could not be ascertained to any service. Cases occurred in the civilian population among young people and in the Services too. If a man had been passed as A1 into the Army and the medical board was satisfied that he was indeed a fit man, and if he were afterwards discharged for some constitutional disease and there was any degree of aggravation at all, this brought the case within the provisions of the Royal Warrant. That provision had been announced last July, and since then the Ministry had been able to accept over 70% of the cases for pension purposes. In the Department the case was dealt with by expert laymen and not by medical men. These laymen were bound to seek the advice of the medical branch of the Ministry, and the doctor was bound to try to improve his medical evidence. The doctors in the Department worked under the instruction that they must look into each case with a view to giving a pension and not refusing it. If a man submitted a certificate from his own private doctor or from a panel doctor which gave a different opinion from that of the Ministry's doctors, Sir Walter passed the case immediately to the nomin